THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
M. P. REED, H. M. LONG.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year..... $10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 51. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Governor's Message!

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION!

A Check on Railroads!

The Poor Not to Suffer!

ABUSE OF PRIVILEGES!

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1871.

SENATE.

THE ALLEGHENY PARK

bill was indefinitely postponed.

SALE OF THE YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE RAILROAD.

The supplement to the act authorizing the York and Wrightsville Railroad Company to sell their property and franchises to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad to issue seven thousand shares of stock thereon passed.

The bill authorizing

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

to sell to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and authorizing the latter to issue twenty thousand shares of stock thereon passed to a second reading. Mr. WHITE desiring time to amend it so as to secure the rights of the stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

made a long report on the Governor's recommendation for the sale of the nine millions of assets or securities in the State Treasury, emphatically opposing such sale, but recommending that the Governor, if he thinks proper, may issue proposals and report the result of the bids to the next Legislature. They also reported negatively to Mr. Warfield's bill to sell surplus funds for payment of the public debt, which, after some debate, was recommitted.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Mr. BUTAN introduced a bill extending to Washington county the Act of 1869, providing for the enlargement of burial grounds and cemeteries in Huntingdon county.

HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY.

Mr. ROBB introduced a supplement authorizing the Pittsburgh Gas Company to sell their property. Passed.

COAL BILL.

Mr. ELLIS, of Schuylkill county, introduced a new coal bill, being a supplement to the act of 1864, imposing additional taxes for State purposes and abolishing the revenue board, providing that hereafter every railway, canal or transportation shall make returns of anthracite coal shipped, and pay a tax to the Commonwealth as follows: One mill on every ton, on which they shall charge sixteen mills per mile of twenty-eight feet grade, and one mill per ton where they charge eighteen mills per mile of more than twenty-eight feet grade, and for all charges in excess of these they shall pay a tax graded by the excess of charges.

TAXES TO GO TO THE MINERS' HOSPITAL.

All taxes thus derived from the Philadelphia and Reading railroad shall be devoted to the miners' hospital and asylum of Schuylkill county.

Evening Session.—Mr. STEELE, of Schuylkill, introduced a resolution for a special committee of seven to investigate the cause of the complaint against the coal carrying companies, for imposing exorbitant charges, to report by bill or otherwise. The House, refused to suspend the orders, and the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

THE LOCAL OPTION LIQUOR LAW,

was the special order. One hundred and thirty seven petitions signed by thousands from every section of the State were presented for the bill, with three remonstrances, two from Philadelphia and one from Cumberland, and more are coming.

AMENDMENT TO THE LIQUOR BILL.

The discussion on the local option bill continued. The discussion arose on the amendments offered by Messrs. Elliott and Whitson, substituting cities and counties for wards, boroughs and townships.

Messrs. White, Mann, Coray, Gray, and Smith of Philadelphia, and others spoke against the amendment. Mr. Smith of Dauphin, Putney and others spoke for amendments. The amendment for the vote by counties was killed by yeas 26, nays 68. Those voting aye were Messrs. Albright, Boileau, Cummings, Elliott, English, Fetter, Hoops, Klemmer, Lenox, Leidig, Miller, McKeon, Mooney, Putney, Reyburn, Rohrer, Rose, Schnatterly, Sloan, Smith of Dauphin, Thompson, Wells, Wiley, Wilson, Woolver, Zerbe.

The amendment substituting cities for wards was defeated—yeas 23; nays 69. Those voting aye were: Messrs. Albright, Cloud, Cummings, Elliott, English, Fetter, Hager, Humphreys, Kerr, Lenox, Leidig, Milliken, Mooney, Putney, Reyburn, Robb, Rohrer, Smith, of Dauphin, Starr, Thompson, Wells, Wiley, Wilson, Woolver, Zerbe.

The first section of the bill passed to the second reading—yeas 59, nays 34. Those voting against the bill were: Messrs. Boileau, Chalfant, Conrad, Cummings, Darrah, Dufley, Ellis, Engleman, English, Fetter, Harvey, Heroter, Hoops, Keefer, Leidig, Leonard, Lewis, McAllen, McKean, Magee, Meek, Mooney, Morris, Putney, Reyburn, Rose, Ross, Schnatterly, Swartz, Steele, Webb, Wiley, Wilson, Woolver, Zerbe.

All the Allegheny members voted for the bill. Mr. Humphreys endeavored to have the wholesale dealers exempted from the bill in wards where license should be voted down. He was sustained by Mr. Robb but failed. The bill passed to a second reading without amendment.

The Power of Corporations Stronger with the Governor.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1871.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your preambles and resolutions of the 24th inst., I have procured, and have the honor to transmit herewith the opinion of the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney-General of the State, upon the power of railroad companies to add to the cost of freight on the transportation of anthracite coal.

The numerous acts of Assembly to be examined, and the early day at which you required the desired information, have measurably precluded that thorough investigation which the importance of the subject demands. It is hoped, however, that the enclosed opinion and the references to the laws attached will enable the Legislature to act promptly and intelligently in the premises.

The vast and valuable deposits of anthracite coal regions, and of other important interests affected thereby, have been under my consideration, and I had in contemplation, at the time of the receipt of your preamble and resolution, to communicate with the Legislature by special message on the subject. You enumerate no railroads, or transportation companies which have violated the laws, and while it is true, also, that the rates of charges have been heretofore, or what they are now; and the newspapers of the day are our main source of information on these important facts. It seems to be conceded that there has been a general suspension of work on the part of the miners, and that there is a triangular controversy among them, the owners of the mines, and the transportation companies, each laying the blame upon the others. It appears that owing to a large reduction in the wages of the miners, work was suspended by them in January last. About the middle of the present month an arrangement was effected under which the work was resumed. After a few days' labor the miners were informed by the operators that the transportation companies had largely increased their charges for freight—in some instances more than doubled them—in consequence of which the work again was suspended, and so continues. The result is that little or no coal is being mined or forwarded to market, the miners are thrown out of employment; the supply of coal on hand is becoming rapidly exhausted; forges, furnaces, and other manufactories where the use of mineral fuel have been compelled to stop, throwing large numbers of laborers out of employment, to the great damage of all concerned, to the great injury of our people, and the general prostration and derangement of all those business interests connected with coal operations. These things ought not to be; and it is considered both the right and the duty of the Legislature to apply the proper remedy and arrest the evil.

From a hasty examination it appears the principal corporations transporting anthracite coal are the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, the Lehigh and Susquehanna, the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Of these, the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg are under and subject to the provisions of the general railroad law of the 19th February, 1849, the 18th section of which prescribes the rates of transportation, beyond the maximum of which reserves to the Legislature the right to revoke charters, and take possession of the roads created under, or subject to, that law, as follows:

"If any company incorporated as aforesaid shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges granted by this act, or by the special act of incorporation, the Legislature may revoke all and singular the rights and privileges so granted to such company; and the Legislature hereby reserves the power to resume, alter or amend any charter granted under this act, and take for the public use any road constructed in pursuance of such charter: *Provided*, That in resuming, altering or amending such charter no injustice shall be done the incorporators; and that in taking such roads for public use, full compensation shall be made to the stockholders."

Time will not allow further investigation, but there is no doubt an examination of the charters of other companies engaged in the transportation of anthracite coal, would show substantially the same limitations upon their powers to charge freights, and similar reservations of power, when the Legislature shall deem it necessary to regulate the charges, resume the corporate franchises, repeal the charters, or take the roads by condemnation.

By the existing condition of things miners and laborers, and those dependent upon them, are greatly afflicted; large sums of money in manufacturers are crippled in their business, or compelled wholly to suspend, for want of fuel; the price of necessaries of life is increased, and the capacity of the poor to purchase, necessary of life; commerce and other interests dependent thereon are paralyzed; and the good name of the State has been made to suffer reproach. Chartered privileges were never granted or enacted to bring about such results as these; and if, as represented, the corporations have misused or abused their charters or legal rights, in the matter without authority of law, and thereby entailed upon us these manifold evils, public duty, justice, and humanity, call for redress by the Legislature for adequate and speedy redress; and it is earnestly hoped and expected the appeal will not be made in vain.

JOHN W. GEARY.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1871.

To His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication enclosing a copy of Senate resolution of the 24th instant, requesting me "to furnish at my earliest convenience my opinion upon the power of railroad companies to impose rates of freight by which the cost of coal is increased to the consumer, and the public threatened the total loss of this indispensable article.

The subject therein referred to has received careful consideration. I regret that the brief time allowed for the preparation of this report prevents me from stating more than the conclusions to which I have arrived, without permitting me to give the reasons and authorities by which they are supported.

I am of opinion that as to all companies incorporated after the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, the remedy for any injury to the public is entirely in the hands of the Legislature.

The right of railroad and transportation companies to impose rates of freight is a franchise, the extent of which is to be carefully limited in the charter conferring the privilege. A sample of the manner in which the Legislature of Pennsylvania professes to protect the public interests is to be found in an act of incorporation approved April 4, 1838. The restriction there stood in these words. "The toll on any species of property shall noteexceed an average of four cents per ton per mile." Purdon's Dig., p. 154.

These words received a judicial construction in the case of Boyle vs. Railroad company, 6 P. F. Smith, 309, in which it was held that the company "might charge for transportation in addition to the toll."

Judge Strong, in a learned opinion examines the whole subject. He says: "The Legislature must be considered as having used words in the ordinary signification, and especially so when their technical sense and their ordinary signification are the same. The legal meaning of the word "toll" is and always has been well defined. It is a tribute or custom paid for passage, not for property, always something taken for a liberty or privilege, not for a service; and such is the common understanding of the words. Nobody supposes that tolls taken by a turnpike or canal company include charges for transportation, or that they are anything more than an excise duty assessed and paid for the privilege of using the way.

It is very much to be regretted that the charges for the use and for transportation should thus have been placed by the Legislature almost entire at the discretion of the carrying companies.

It would be a large saving to the Commonwealth if all bills could be thoroughly examined and reported upon by a competent commissioner, and thus the use of a single unapt word might not be the occasion of litigation and perhaps injury.

The right to be a transporting company in this particular is only to be ascertained by a thorough examination of its charter and supplements. If the expression above quoted is used in all similar acts, the power to charge seems to be without limit, save only—

I. In the discretion and responsibility of the gentlemen composing the board of directors, and,

II. In the constitutional authority of the Legislature.

The latter safeguard is in the 24th section of article 3, and is there in these words: "The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by or under any special or general law, whenever in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

The 23d section of the general railroad law of the 19th February, 1849, has been already herein cited, in which is expressly reserved to the Legislature the additional authority to "take for public use any road constructed in pursuance of such charter: . . . Provided, that in taking such roads for public use, full compensation shall be made to the stockholders."

So far as relates to the charges for tolls, and the power of the Legislature to modify the charter, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company appear to remain subject to the provisions of its original charter, approved 4th April, 1838. The 20th section declares "that the toll on any species of property shall not exceed an average of four cents per ton per mile, nor upon each passenger an average of two cents per mile," and the 25th section of said act is as follows: "That if the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges hereby granted, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to the said corporation."

The rates of toll on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company appear to be regulated by the 5th section of the act approved 6th March, 1857, and the 18th section of the general railroad law of 1849. The former limits the charge on coal to 1½ cents per ton per mile, while the latter allows double these rates, under the regulations therein prescribed. But in the last clause of the 18th section of the act of 6th March, 1857, its express provided "that the Legislature may reduce or regulate the tolls on the said railroad." And in the 20th section of the original act of incorporation, approved 30th March, 1849, it is expressly declared that "if they the company) shall at any time be guilty of misuse or abuse any of the privileges granted by this act . . . the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights, liberties hereby granted."

The rates of toll, &c., on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western road are regulated by the proviso in the 27th section of the act approved 7th April, 1862, the 21 section of the act of 6th April, 1858, and the 18th section of the general railroad law of 1849, and in the 44th section of the act approved 7th April, 1862, and in the 7th section of the act of 9th April, 1849, the legislature reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this charter whenever its privileges shall be abused, or found injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth.

The Delaware and Hudson canal company derives its original authority under the act approved 15th March, 1825, and the 15th sections of which regulate the charges for freights. The second section of the act of 1st April, 1825, limits the tolls on coal to 1½ cents per ton per mile; and the 8th section of the act, approved 8th May, 1826, limits the charges for the railroad to 3 cents a ton, not exceeding 12 per cent. per annum upon the amounts of moneys which shall have been expended in the construction of said railroad and other devices used in the supports, improvement, and continuance of the same.

The 7th section of the act of 1st April, 1825, provides, "That if the said company shall misuse or abuse the privileges hereby granted, the Legislature reserve the right to repeal this act."

The 20th section of the 1st article of the State Constitution (amendment of 1857) is as follows:

"The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by or under any special or general law, whenever in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators."

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If the cost of coal has been "d ubled to the consumers and citizens generally, and that the total loss of this indispensable article," a case is certainly presented of great "injury to the citizens of the Commonwealth," which, if within the constitutional protection, may certainly be remedied by legislative enactment. It may not be improper to add that even for the performance of a lawful act the law does not permit parties to combine, if the result be to the individual benefit at the expense of public right. This is what Chief Justice Gibson referred to in "Commissioner Curtius' Case," 6 Binney, 351, as the "object to be attained as a consequence of the lawful act."

In Com. vs. Judge Ludlow applied this principle to a combination to raise the price of oil, and held that where there is an intent to benefit the parties themselves to the injury or prejudice of the public, by force, fraud or menaces, where *prejudice and oppression are the natural and necessary consequences*, the act is indictable.

The result is, therefore, to be thus stated when the wrong referred to in the Senate resolution is perpetrated by a single corporation whose charter is dated subsequent to 1832, the Legislature can exercise its power. When two or more companies combine to oppress the public, the officers are indictable.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

OHIO.

Important Legal Decision as to Special Depositions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, March 1.—The case of Thomas Dowlen vs. the Second National Bank was decided to-day, in favor of plaintiff. Mr. Dowlen sued to recover ten thousand dollars in bonds deposited by him, and as an especial favor by the request of Mr. Dowlen, with the deposit with the cashier of the bank on May 1st, 1869, which bonds were said by the officers of the bank to have been stolen from the safe by the cashier, who subsequently became a defaulter and committed suicide. The defendant did not deny the loss but refused to acknowledge their liability for this transaction of the cashier. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount asked for, with interest from the time the bonds were deposited.

POTTSVILLE.

The Coal Troubles.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 1.—At a meeting held at St. Clair to-day, the miners voted unanimously in favor of the leaders supporting the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Much disappointment is manifested in business circles. It being generally understood that a compromise would be effected. It is now believed that there will be no general resumption until April.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1871.

SENATE.

NEW SENATORS.

The credentials of Senators elect Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Kelley, of Oregon, and Wright, of Iowa, were presented, read and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, numbers 16 and 17 of the joint rules in passing restrictions on business within three days of the end of the session were suspended.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MATTERS.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to investigate and report upon the existing indebtedness between the United States Government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, particularly as to the amount of money and land subsidy voted to it by Congress, the amount of bonds issued and sold by the company, the amount of the company's bonds on which Congress guaranteed the payment of the principal and interest; what interest was paid on the bonds, and in what position was made by said company of the proceeds of their bonds sold, what amount of money or property said company had distributed among the stockholders; also as to the operations of the Credit Mobilier, and who composed it.

Mr. HOWARD objected to the present consideration of the resolution and it laid over.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN the Senate took up the resolution continuing the investigation by special committee on

KU KLUX OUTRAGES,

in the South during the session of the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. CASSERLY moved that the proceeding of the committee be published, his object was to prevent a false impression upon the public by one-sided newspaper statements of testimony.

BLAIR DENIES ANY OUTRAGES.

Mr. BLAIR referred to the statements in testimony before the Committee, alleged to have been made by the Chairman of the Committee before the Republican Caucus. He was confident no such statements had been made, because there was none in them. There was no evidence before the Committee rising to the dignity of fact in support of the statement. He desired the testimony to be made public, in order that the Committee, as well as the individuals whose character was now maligned, might have an opportunity to disprove the accusations.

WITNESSES' LIVES UNSAFE.

Mr. SCOTT said secrecy was not desired by the members of the committee, but it was necessary for the protection of witnesses, some of whom had appeared before the committee at the risk of their lives.

Considerable further debate took place on the bill, Blair and other members of like proclivities denying the existence of any of the facts which have been published.

THE INVESTIGATION TO CONTINUE.

The resolution to publish was lost, and the resolution to continue the investigation carried.

Mr. SMITH then took up the

APPROPRIATION BILL,

the question being on Mr. McDonald's amendment to pay Fort Fetterman officers and commissary stores furnished by loyal citizens of the South. After some modifications the amendment was adopted; yeas 34, nays 31, the following form:

And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the act of July 24, 1868, entitled an act to limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, etc., are hereby extended to loyal citizens who have during the late war with rebellion, and who in no way gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, provided that service in the United States shall be acknowledged or as a commissioned officer or enlisted man shall be held to be prima facie evidence of loyalty unless evidence to the contrary shall be proven to have been committed after said service, and the benefits of this proviso shall be extended to officers of the Army of Tennessee, and all such parts of said act as make a discrimination between loyal claimants because of residence are hereby repealed.

DUTY ON COAL.

The bill repealing the duty on coal was received from the House and read for the first time. Mr. Vickers objected to the second reading.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

was again taken up, when Mr. Saulsbury opposed its passage, because it contained Sumner's amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any money appropriated by the bill for the payment of claims for property destroyed, and that rejection as a sufficient indication that the dominant party intended to use the army to carry elections.

The Senator then continued in his usual strain of pulpitwise, referring to the "man at the other end of the line" and "that fellow," who everybody thought was dead and buried with its originator, Thad. Stevens.

After some further inflammable speech-making by Mr. Saulsbury, the bill was finally passed.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up, and after disposing of twenty-eight pages hereof, the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

A motion was made to correct the journal so as to show that the action of the House in non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the post-office appropriation bill, and sending the bill to the Committee of Conference was unofficial by a vote to reconsider and lay on the table, the journal not showing that fact. The motion was resisted by Messrs. Garfield, Stevenson, and other Ohio members, whose object was to have the Senate amendment in regard to the Cincinnati Exposition, which was concurred in. After some excitement and confusion the journal was ordered to be corrected.

ARKANSAS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The Senate amendments to the House bill creating an additional district judge in Arkansas were amended, on motion of Mr. Kerr, by providing that the present District Judge of Arkansas shall remain Judge of the Eastern District.

Resolutions were adopted to pay Rogers, of Tennessee, and Eggleston, of Ohio, contestants for a congressional seat, $2,500 and $5,000 respectively.

MODIFICATION OF TAX.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill providing that no tax shall be imposed upon the premiums received by the fire and inland marine companies, or on unearned premiums. Passed.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. MERRIAM moved to suspend the rules and proceed with the consideration of the Apportionment bill, to the exclusion of all other business except appropriation bills and conference reports. Rejected.

The House then proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table. The following

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate bill to amend the act of March 2d, 1868, to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post road.

Relating to records in courts of the United States.

All the land grant bills from the Senate were objected to and laid aside until after the first reading of the calendar.

CALENDAR BILLS.

The bills on the calendar were then called in order, and a number of Senate bills, most of which were of a private character, passed.

Several bills for railroad purposes, involving land grants, were brought up, but failed of the two-thirds vote.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee made their report on the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. Sargent explained the report. He called attention to the fact that the contest which had been going on for the last five years on the question whether the Senate had a right to exercise the power of making treaties with dependent Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, was ended. That point had been yielded by the Senate. Provisions had been incorporated by the Conference Committee on the bill, that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation or power, with which the United States can contract by treaty, but that nothing in that provision shall invalidate or impair the obligations of any treaty heretofore lawfully made or ratified with any such Indian tribes or nation.

The Conference Committee's report was agreed to. The House again went to work at the business on the Speaker's table, and after voting down motions to suspend rules in cases of several land grant bills, the House at 3:45 adjourned.

NASHVILLE.

Parricide—Another Murder.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, March 1.—H. R. Guyer, of Wilson county, was shot and killed on Monday morning by his son William. The difference between them arose from the elder Guyer's incompetence and ill treatment of his wife and family, one of the most respectable in Wilson county.

Mrs. Nancy Ann Hook was murdered by an unknown person at her residence in Jackson, Tennessee, on Sunday at 9½ o'clock a. m., by blows on the head with a hatchet. She had just sent her children to Sabbath school and was alone in her chamber reading. She had in her hands $1,000 in bills. It is supposed the incentive to the murder, but the assassin failed to find it. Her residence was near the centre of Jackson, and persons were passing on the street at the time.

ST. LOUIS.

Hotel Burned at Jefferson City—Legislature.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Schmidt's Hotel at Jefferson city was entirely destroyed by fire at five o'clock yesterday morning.

A resolution was introduced into the Lower House yesterday denouncing the enforcement act recently passed by Congress as unconstitutional and void, and declaring it a subversion of Republican institutions and a direct threat at the rights and liberties of the people, and ought not to be tolerated. After a motion to lay on the table was lost, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The House passed the bill abolishing the contract for public printing and providing for the election of a public printer.

ST. PAUL.

Land Grant—Bridge Over the Mississippi.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. PAUL, March 1.—The land grant decision bill passed the Legislature to-day and has gone into the hands of the Governor, who, it expected, will veto it. A bill has passed the House, compelling the West Wisconsin Railroad to bridge the Mississippi river at Stillwater instead of at Hudson as desired by the Wisconsin Legislature

A fire at Hastings last night burned fifteen buildings on Second and Ramsey streets, including the American House and several dry goods stores. Loss eighty thousand dollars. The names of the losers are not yet known.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Germans Enter Paris!

NO ACTUAL DISTURBANCE!

Order Preserved!

PARIS IN MOURNING!

THE TREATY SIGNED!

Ratification by the Assembly!

NAPOLEON DENOUNCED!

The Empire Disannulled!

Proceedings in Parliament!

PENIAN AMNESTY ADVOCATED!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A PRELIMINARY TREATY SIGNED.

VERSAILLES, February 28.—Last night at the banquet the Emperor showed his guests a preliminary treaty of peace, signed an hour before, and accepted the felicitations of the august personages present.

PROBABLY LATE IN THE EVENING

The Emperor embraced Von Moltke and Von Roon and expressed deep gratitude for the invaluable services of these officers.

THE MILITARY REVIEW.

His Majesty's health will probably prevent him reviewing the troops on horseback, but he certainly will review them on Thursday de Mars.

It is the intention of his Majesty to witness the entry of the Eleventh Corps at the Enceinte on Wednesday morning. The reasons for his doing this are obvious to all who are acquainted with the state of public feeling in Paris and vicinity. The spot selected for the review is one most likely to bring terrible disaster upon the French people, should they still have the hihumor of being the first Prussian force that will occupy the capital.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

At ten o'clock A. M. they will enter with colors flying and bands playing. The corps will be in full strength—20,000 strong, with nineteen field batteries.

At the end of three days they will be relieved by another corps, probably the Guards. The precise period will depend upon whether the presence of 60,000 German soldiers within the enceinte at one time. Each corps will remain three days, and will be succeeded by another until all had their turn. The whole period of occupation has not yet been defined.

HOW LONG IT WILL LAST.

The Parisians seem to suppose the occupation will last only a few days, and this is not unlikely, but it may prove a delusive hope, for the occupation may last months, which seems more probable from the present indications at present.

The Germans may be requested by the authorities of France to occupy the city until anarchy and riot is subdued, and respect to law is insured.

THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Government, of which Thiers is at the head, are resolved to maintain their authority, and do their best to restore order and reason. They believe that the withdrawal of the French Government to disband the whole Imperial army immediately when they are released from captivity in Germany, and organize a new and gigantic system of national defense. The old army will be swept away with the completion of the treaty, and the occupation of Paris by a German army may be an actual necessity of those noticeable measures for the regeneration of France.

THE INDEMNITY PAYMENT.

The first installment of the indemnity will be about $50,000, and on the payment of a second like amount, the evacuation of the forts on the forieure will immediately take place. A treaty of commerce is also now under way between Prussia, on terms accorded to the most favored nations, is one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

THIERS ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 1.—Thiers has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris. He appeals to their patriotism and wisdom for the preservation of order. Famine, he says, compelled the surrender of the forts, and obliged the government to negotiate for peace. He says they were only able to obtain an extension of the armistice by consenting to the partial occupation of the city. The French army will occupy the left bank of the Seine, in order to secure the execution of the conditions. Disorder, he says, must not and shall not break up the Convention, thus entailing a frightful misfortune upon France.

ORDER TO BE PRESERVED IN THE CITY.

An official proclamation has been issued by Gen. Vinoy, who says the Government unhesitatingly confides to the National Guard the care of the city, and trusts in their well-known intelligence for the maintenance of good order. The least agitation will, says the General, furnish a pretext for appropriation bills and conference reports. Rejected.

The House then proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table. The following

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate bill to amend the act of March 2d, 1868, to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post road.

Relating to records in courts of the United States.

All the land grant bills from the Senate were objected to and laid aside until after the first reading of the calendar.

CALENDAR BILLS.

The bills on the calendar were then called in order, and a number of Senate bills, most of which were of a private character, passed.

Several bills for railroad purposes, involving land grants, were brought up, but failed of the two-thirds vote.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee made their report on the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. Sargent explained the report. He called attention to the fact that the contest which had been going on for the last five years on the question whether the Senate had a right to exercise the power of making treaties with dependent Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, was ended. That point had been yielded by the Senate. Provisions had been incorporated by the Conference Committee on the bill, that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation or power, with which the United States can contract by treaty, but that nothing in that provision shall invalidate or impair the obligations of any treaty heretofore lawfully made or ratified with any such Indian tribes or nation.

The Conference Committee's report was agreed to. The House again went to work at the business on the Speaker's table, and after voting down motions to suspend rules in cases of several land grant bills, the House at 3:45 adjourned.

NASHVILLE.

Parricide—Another Murder.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, March 1.—H. R. Guyer, of Wilson county, was shot and killed on Monday morning by his son William. The difference between them arose from the elder Guyer's incompetence and ill treatment of his wife and family, one of the most respectable in Wilson county.

Mrs. Nancy Ann Hook was murdered by an unknown person at her residence in Jackson, Tennessee, on Sunday at 9½ o'clock a. m., by blows on the head with a hatchet. She had just sent her children to Sabbath school and was alone in her chamber reading. She had in her hands $1,000 in bills. It is supposed the incentive to the murder, but the assassin failed to find it. Her residence was near the centre of Jackson, and persons were passing on the street at the time.

ST. LOUIS.

Hotel Burned at Jefferson City—Legislature.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Schmidt's Hotel at Jefferson city was entirely destroyed by fire at five o'clock yesterday morning.

A resolution was introduced into the Lower House yesterday denouncing the enforcement act recently passed by Congress as unconstitutional and void, and declaring it a subversion of Republican institutions and a direct threat at the rights and liberties of the people, and ought not to be tolerated. After a motion to lay on the table was lost, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The House passed the bill abolishing the contract for public printing and providing for the election of a public printer.

ST. PAUL.

Land Grant—Bridge Over the Mississippi.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. PAUL, March 1.—The land grant decision bill passed the Legislature to-day and has gone into the hands of the Governor, who, it expected, will veto it. A bill has passed the House, compelling the West Wisconsin Railroad to bridge the Mississippi river at Stillwater instead of at Hudson as desired by the Wisconsin Legislature

A fire at Hastings last night burned fifteen buildings on Second and Ramsey streets, including the American House and several dry goods stores. Loss eighty thousand dollars. The names of the losers are not yet known.

Napoleon III. A violent agitation arose in the chamber. An attempt was made by M. Cohi formerly private Secretary to the Emperor in justification of the Empire. The assembly enthusiastically and unanimously voted by acclamation a resolution offered by M. Targe decreeing the fall of the Empire, and stigmatizing Napoleon as the author of the misfortunes of France. The assembly voted the ratification of the preliminary conditions of peace by 546 Ayes against 107 Noes.

[World Special.]

THE ENTRY OF PARIS BEGUN

PARIS, March 1.—The head of the column of the 11th corps, under Gen. Von Bose, is just entering Porte du Jour and Porte Maillot, and is moving towards the Arc du Triomphe. No hostile movement of the populace has yet been seen, and the prospect of a collision is diminishing.

APPEALS FOR CALMNESS.

The Paris press which are beginning to fear the consequences of their rash utterances, are making a last appeal to the people to abstain from acts likely to bring terrible disaster upon France, without improving their position or altering the result.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENTRY.

At the appointed time 1 o'clock, the first of the victorious army entered Paris in an enceinte under the eye of his Imperial Majesty, in accordance with the programe, favored by splendid weather. The 11th Corps, numbering twenty thousand, with ninety-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry under the command of General Van Bose, advanced in two columns, one at Porte Nully, the other at Point Du Jour. The former advanced at a pretty rapid pace, up the Avenue Grand Armee, direct for the Arc De Triomphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. Other columns entering at Point Du Jour below, commenced the march along the quay on the north side of the Seine, direct for the place de la Concorde, where the rendezvous for the whole army will be. The streets are deserted by the Germans almost entirely free of French.

[Special to New York Herald.]

EXCITING SCENES IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 1.—Since Vinoy's proclamation the best part of Montmartre and Belleville have been active in perfecting barricades as guards against the approach of the armed crowds. At an early hour in the morning preparations were complete.

STREETS ON THE LINE OF MARCH DESERTED.

This afternoon the streets presented a singular appearance from the absence of people and the almost total desertion of the line of march, except by strong bodies of regular French troops, who occupied the Triangle during the night, with the intention of making back on the advance of the Prussians and taking positions commanding the approaches to the line.

APPEARANCE OF THE GERMAN TROOPS.

Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops despite the hard service they had seen. The rest afforded them during the armistice has completely obliterated most of the traces of the campaign.

APPEARANCES IN PARIS.

The shops are closed, and the aspect of the city is desolate. The Nationals are posted as pickets on every avenue with lines of sentries across the streets to prevent soldiers going beyond the line of demarcation.

Most of the women are in mourning, and going to mass. The men are depressed in spirits, and the conversation is on the unfortunate state of Paris and France, but there is no threat against the Germans.

At 8 o'clock A. M hardly a person was seen. All the houses were closed. At nine o'clock the head of the Prussian column in advance was rounding the Arc du Triomphe to the surprise of the few who were present. Both sides of the avenue were filled during with tears, and only boys and a few women left.

The German Hussars galloped down every avenue leading to the Champs Elysees to search the streets branching therefrom

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MARLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110@111.

THE REPORTS from Alabama state that since the State Government has gone into the hands of the Democracy, Ku Klux outrages have become more frequent.

THUS FAR all the news we have received has been that the San. Domingo Commissioners have found almost a universal expression of opinion in favor of annexation. Cabral, however, still remains in the back ground, and may yet change the news in that respect.

IT IS ASSERTED that the appointment of Mr. Henry J. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cook & Co., as Governor of the District of Columbia, has been received with great satisfaction by the citizens. No one seems disappointed over the appointment unless it be the friends of the unsuccessful candidates.

ENGLAND is great at all events in little things, no matter how small she may be in great things. The English Government has instructed her diplomatic representatives in France, not to accompany the Germans on their entry into Paris. This is a wonderful concession truly, and no doubt France will appreciate it.

THERE is no hope for the repeal of the Income tax this session. The last blow given it is by Mr. Hooper from the Conference Committee, recommending the House to adhere firmly to its right to originate all bills directly affecting the revenue. This closes one door, and there is little chance of reaching the bill through the ordinary course of business.

THE REPORT of the San Domingo Commissioners, will, if assertions can be relied on, be nothing more than a mere matter of form. The minds of Senators have been fully formed, and the opposition ists declare that it makes no difference what that report may be, they regard it as inexpedient to annex any more "contiguous tropical territory."

WE are under great obligations to J. S. Delano Esq., Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior, for valuable Public Documents. Mr. Delano is a young gentleman of brilliant parts; and notwithstanding his youth, would fill with credit even a higher position than that which he holds at present. He takes a deep interest in the political affairs of the country, and is a wool-dyed Republican. He is the worthy son of a worthy sire—an orthodox chip off the old block. We hope to hear from him again.

IT IS REPORTED that England has mediated, or at least we so understand it, in the Spanish—Egyptian difficulty, and that there is good prospects of a peaceable adjustment. Thus far Spain has taken the offensive position, while Egypt has requested an investigation. Of the two, Egypt stands in the best light before the world. The beating of an attache of the Spanish Consulate by Egyptian police, is rather too trifling to involve nations in war, unless the insult was occasioned and endorsed by the Egyptian Government. An investigation would settle that question.

THE *American Agriculturist*, published, monthly, by Orange Judd & Co., New York, is one of the best magazines of the kind in the country. It contains forty four pages, each month, of closely printed reading matter, and is profusely illustrated with cuts in the very best style of the art. There is nothing necessary to be known about the farm, garden or household but may be found in the *Agriculturist*. It is published at the low price of a dollar and a half a year, and contains more reading matter, and useful information about the farm than can be found in books costing three times its price.

THE Louisville *Daily Commercial* states that there was no evidence against Scroggins, who murdered the negro, except the dying declaration of the murdered man. The grand jury of Franklin County refused to hear any such character of testimony, and did not therefore find a true bill against Scroggins. But he was not released. The reason assigned is, that there was a Deputy United States Marshal waiting in Frankfort for the release of Scroggins, with a warrant for his arrest. So his friends took the other course and took him forcibly from jail, and at the same time out of the clutches of the United States officer.

FREE TRADERS are jubilant over the high price of Anthracite coal. They have discovered a new argument, arising from this combination. Led on by the ingenious Cox, they chuckle and laugh at protection, while they say coal is twenty dollars per ton. We do not quite understand what these very intelligent Free Traders hope to gain by making themselves the laughing stock of the community, but we do know that that is just what they are doing. Anthracite coal, the only coal that is anything like twenty dollars per ton, has no duty on it. Bituminous coal has not raised in price, and yet it is the only coal that has a duty on it. Whether these Free Traders hope that bituminous coal will raise or not, we do not pretend to know, but it is a self evident fact that the tariff has as little to do with the present price of Anthracite coal, as common sense has to do with the brains of these *Free Traders using such* argument.

THE ENTRY OF THE GERMAN ARMY INTO PARIS will in all probability result in bloodshed. The excitement in the city is intense, and it needs but a word to create a riot. That any thing Parisians can now do will prevent the march of the Germans into the city is not probable, but they can do quite enough to sacrifice many lives. It is useless for the more moderate men to urge non-resistance, because the mob is not in a condition to listen. The Reds, while they may not have entire control of the city, have at least sufficient power to create serious disturbances. With it all, it is really difficult to assign any necessity for the German army entering Paris. It may be that this additional humiliation ought to be heaped upon the head of France, but we very frankly confess it is a movement that may cost not only French but also German lives, and without any return whatever. We heartily wished that this additional punishment should not be inflicted on the defeated French, but that if for no other reason, a spirit of manliness that pitied the utter prostration of the great French nation, might urge a merciful determination not to flaunt the banners of the conqueror, in the streets of the conquered Capital.

IT IS PERTINENT to ask by what authority a handful of attorneys assembled together yesterday in council to speak for and in behalf of the great Republican party of Allegheny county, and to dictate a course for the representatives of the people at Harrisburg to pursue? Who gave these Democratic and Republican lawyers a right to interpret for the people what they meant when they called for reform last fall? The idea of honest reform in the conduct of public affairs is not so difficult to comprehend that our members must call upon the legal or any other fraternity for its interpretation, and the interference of these few attorneys simply means that they arrogate to themselves an authority which the people have never conferred. These gentlemen represent not the masses and are under no pledges whatever to the people, and, in themselves, form a very small portion of the people. Even had they the shadow of justification for acting in the premises, why should they have stepped aside from the path of true reform to exempt all the officers from the provisions of their fee bill save the Coroner and Prothonotary?

It is idle to say that they were acting in strict accordance with the expressed will of the Republican majority of Alleghenycounty, for they were not. Their interference means the protection of the interests of certain office holders, the frustration of the desires of the people, and the defeat of true reform. Our members at Harrisburg must realize that the Republicans of Allegheny county have themselves spoken out of their own mouths in no uncertain way for true reform and are not disposed to permit plotting politicians to cheat them out of their demands in that direction by the clever technicalities of cooked-up bills that in no wise fill the true measures of the pledges given last fall by all the candidates of our party.

FEE BILL.

We promised our readers, when the Law Association had actually adopted any bill for the reduction of fees, we would give a full and free expression of opinion on it. The bill has been adopted, and we have no hesitation in denouncing it as a fraud upon the citizens, and infinitely inferior to Mr. White's bill in almost every respect. The main features of the bill may at first impress the mind favorably, but a slight investigation will disclose the fact, that it is not the slightest protection to the citizens or to the community. We had hoped that these gentlemen, learned in the law, would give to us a fair and intelligent bill, and one that could be relied upon. We believed they had the ability to do so, and we hoped they had a desire to do so. But either the ability or the desire is plainly wanting.

There is by this bill a reduction of fees, and this we admit is a good feature. But its good effect is utterly destroyed when it is discovered that each officer is to conduct his business just as he does now. No human being is to know how large are the returns of his office, or anything in connection with the amount of business performed. What is this but opening the road for precisely the same burthens as the people have been already suffering under. How is this any fulfillment of pledges made at the election? Why this great dread of returning the amount of fees received to the Controller, under oath as provided for in Mr. White's bill? Our citizens are tired of these close corporations, and will believe that there is some special reason why all the jealous guards thrown around the people by Mr. White's bill should be thus swept away. It is not right—not what the people want—and it is the people who are to be satisfied by our members, and not the Law Association.

Under this bill an officer can hire just as many clerks as he pleases, and pay them what he pleases. This looks very much like collusion. It is very easy to hire a man at the proclaimed sum of $3,000, provided he will return $1,500 back to his employer. And all the time the people are to be cheated and robbed under the name of reform. Mr. White's bill prevented this. It limited the clerks, and limited their salaries, and as we have before said it meets the wants of the people. This bill also, even while it imposes a penalty on the officers for receiving more than his legal fees, says nothing about his clerks. It would have been very easy to cover that ground, but for reasons best known to the framers of the bill, the clerk can charge what he pleases with impunity.

But we cannot spare time nor space over this reform farce. It is, if anything, a trap, and has scarcely an element of the fair, frank and just bill proposed by Mr. White. The Conference Committee have that bill before them. They are all well aware that they cannot debate any point outside of the differences existing between the Senate and House. That difference comprises but three amendments. One of these amendments was made by Mr. Robb. It has reference to the officers elected in 1870. A glance at the present bill will show that Mr. Robb's amendment has *not* been endorsed by the Law Association. They make the bill take effect on Mr. Ross in December next. There is no reason for extending the time until December. If it ought not to include Mr. Ross, then it is an outrage to make the law take effect on him at that time. If it ought to include him, then Mr. White's bill, requiring it to take effect in July is right and proper. The Law Association have declared that it should take effect on the Prothonotary and Coroner. The people have said so from the first. We commend these facts to *every* Allegheny member on that Conference Committee, and once more urge upon them to discharge a plain duty to themselves and their constituents, by reporting favorably on Mr. White's bill.

COAL STRIKE.

The inquiry into the powers of railroad corporations to charge exorbitant rates, has aroused considerable excitement in our Legislature, and has been the subject of a communication from the Governor, transmitting the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject. From that communication it appears to be the opinion of the Attorney General that the Legislature has the right to revoke the charter of any railroad company connected with this combination, by authority conferred by the XXVI section of Act 1st of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. That section however specially limits the power of the Legislature that the revocation shall be in such manner that "no injustice shall be done to the corporators." We do not propose to go into any analysis of this opinion. Enough for us to say, that we believe the saving clause in the section quoted is broad enough to answer all purposes of safety for such corporations. Nor do we think that it is the proper way to prevent these difficulties. A Charter could not be revoked in our opinion under that section, because to do so would not be a revocation arising from the opinion of the Legislature that the *Charter* was injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, but that certain *infringements* of the Charter had worked injury. The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, never intended that the Legislature of the State should, under the section referred to, go outside of the question whether the *Charter itself* was injurious to the citizens. If it was and the revocation did not affect the corporators injuriously, then it could be revoked.

But the present case presents an entirely different aspect. The *Charter* does not work an injury to the general public. There can be no fault found with the instrument, so far at least as the present high rates of coal freights are to be regarded. In the statement made by the Attorney General, the charter of several roads named therein, so far from working any injury, actually protects the public, by assigning a rate of freights. To urge then that the charter was working an injury, would be to confound the act of a combination of men, with the use and generous enactment of a charter. So widely do we think these two are separated from each other, that on the first impression we cannot understand why our Legislature should urge the printing of one thousand copies of the communication of the Governor.

But should we be mistaken in our opinion, and even if the Constitutional section referred to reaches the violation of the provisions of a charter of incorporation, the remedy to be applied if it can be found, should be immediate. We do not desire to cast strictures upon any of those at present engaged in this great wrong on the community. They are probably just as well aware what they are doing, as are those who condemn them. But if there is a violation of the law, there should be some penalty attached to their acts. The communication to which we have referred, speaks of a revocation of their charters. This will not be done. The Legislature of this State will not revoke the charter of any railroad company that is connected with this combination. We say this because we believe it. The end, we think, will bear us out in the assertion. The motion to refer the message and to gain the opinion of the Judiciary Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, shows at a glance how *soon* any determination is to be reached, and how unwieldy the process proposed. There will be a great expense incurred, much time lost, and the railroad companies will, in the meantime, either force their opponents to terms or keep the price of coal so high that the poor will suffer.

If there has been a violation of the law, if there has been a violation of the charters, and these violations have arisen through a conspiracy to extort money for freight over and above the legal amount, there is a quicker remedy than the slow process proposed by the Legislature. It is a matter of no moment that the object is not to extort, but to bring certain workers in coal to terms. It is extortion, and it is done for the purpose of raising the price of coal beyond the reach of consumers. If any blow is struck at all, let it be the direct one through the Courts, and not through the tedious process of "persons and papers" in the Legislature.

UNDIGNIFIED.

Concerning the donation of $1,000, which the City Councils have made to the GAZETTE, it seems to us the *Dispatch* has said quite enough. It is not unusual, we believe, for the city to make donations, now and then, to needy objects; and though at times there may be a difference of opinion in making the selection, the mantle of charity covers all mistakes, and, be they great or small, little should be said about them. In this case the gift has been made, not so much probably on account of the intrinsic worthiness of the object as the piteousness and persistency of the appeal. We see this repeated almost every hour of the day by individuals in depositing pennies in the palms of woeful objects, not so much perhaps because of any belief on the actual worthiness of the beggar as the difficulty one feels in resisting the appeal which his very wretchedness makes to his sympathies. It is, after all, creditable to human nature that sympathy can be so awakened. Let the GAZETTE have the gift. It has begged long enough for it, and no doubt needs it.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

The true gentleman always considers it beneath his dignity, and a violation of the laws of refined breeding to refer to, or in any way expose the private affairs or monetary condition of his neighbor. This rule of etiquette is well defined, and is rigidly adhered to by those who have any regard for the amenities of social life. But as the *Commercial* has always shown an utter disregard for decency and self-respect, the above paragraph, while it will offend gentlemen of the lowest pretensions to social refinement, will not sound strange in the ears of those who know the source whence it emanates. If the *Commercial* can find on the streets or elsewhere any of our obligations, we can assure it that if it presents them at our counting room, we will allow it a handsome premium for its trouble. The truth is, we do nothing but an honest business and desire to attend to our own matters without interfering with those of our neighbors. If we desired to play the part of a poltroon, we might give our neighbor a stab by referring to a number of articles which appeared in the journal of his now *Fidus Achates* in regard to lack of "dividends," attempts to "grab stock," the "filching of Stockholders," "luxuriating on Southern plantations" and a number of other matters. But these things are beneath the dignity of a respectable journal, and we forbear to speak of them. Mendicancy may be an agreeable and profitable employment for the *Commercial*, but it has no charms for us. All we ask is a fair remuneration for the services we render. The City Councils have passed an ordinance which allows us card rates for all the official printing we may do during the year. If it should amount to nine hundred dollars we can collect that sum and no more, but if it should exceed three thousand dollars, we cannot collect more than two thousand. The contract is in every respect favorable to the city, for no matter how much the official printing may exceed two thousand dollars we cannot collect more than that sum. As to "donations," we are well assured the *Commercial* knows more about them than we do, but we will not tread upon ground which self respect and common decency prohibit us from treading upon. From the spirit of the extract at the head of this article, we would infer that the *Commercial* will refund the "donation" of $1,313.85 which it received from Councils last year, although it did no city printing, were it not that we are informed on good authority it desires the "donation" to be repeated this year. Will this supply all its "needs?"

But we feel rather disposed to sympathize with our neighbor. He has not recovered from the shock of his inglorious defeat last fall, and his course then may, indeed we are assured it has drawn much patronage from him. Whether needed or not, we do not pretend to say, and it is none of our business, but we believe that "donations" in different forms would not be rejected at the "corner."

And now as to our "needs", and our "begging" to which the *Commercial* has more than once in the most untruthful and undignified manner referred, we have only to say that a decent, well-bred man *would not* affront us, and any other *cannot*.

> "Are we to set our life upon a throw
> Because a bear is rude and surly? No.
> A moral, sensible, and well-bred man
> Will not affront us, and *no other can*."

A KIDDERMINSTER carpetmaker has given the whole of his mind to the production of a carpet "emblematical of the auspicious union" now on the tapis between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn. This artistic allegory consists of a ground-work of Argyll plaid (which has somewhat the effect of a magnified "rag carpet") with the "rose of England" sprinkled over it at intervals.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

CLAYEY SOILS.

A correspondent in alluding to the difficulty of making clayey soils available for agricultural purposes, writes: "Steam culture is performing wonders in Great Britain, by deepening the soil and giving the roots of plants liberty to go down and extract the ingredients they require. The same object may be effected with the ordinary plow, in connection with the sub-soil plow. A sub-soil plow following in the furrow made by the common plow and softening the sub-soil to the depth of from four to six inches, will break up the hard pan and make the soil permeable for the roots of cereals and plants." There is a great deal in this thing. Sub-soil plowing has been of immense use to clayey lands, provided suitable manures are applied immediately thereafter. Marl offers an excellent medium for fertilizing, but of itself is not properly a manure. When scattered over the land after a thorough sub-soil plowing it permeates the broken particles of hard pan, separating and finally separates the small lumps, and thus allowing the phosphates, salts, and carbonic acids of other manures to penetrate and nourish the roots of vegetable and cereal productions as they form in the earth. If farmers will disregard the labor attendant upon the reclamation of clayey and other hard pan lands, they will find the above of great use to them.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

TO KEEP TIRES ON WHEELS.

Hear what a practical man says on the subject: "I ironed a wagon one year ago for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I ironed a buggy for my own use several years ago, and the tires are now as tight as when put on. My method of filling the felloes with oil is as follows: I use a long cast iron heater, made for the purpose. The oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil each felloe, an hour for a common sized felloe. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil be no hotter than a boiling heat, in order that the timber is not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water, and the timber is much more durable. I was amused some years ago when I told the blacksmith how to keep the tire tight on wheels, by his telling me that it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and the wagon-maker will say that it is profitable to him to make and repair wheels; but what will the farmer who supports the wheelwright and smith say?"—*Exchange.*

KEEPING GEESE.

No more than three geese to one gander ought to be kept for breeding, and they require a wide range, affording plenty of grass and still water. A goose house for four should not be less than 8 feet long by 6 feet wide, and high enough for a man to stand in upright. A smooth floor and good ventilation is necessary. Over the floor should be spread a little clean straw every second day, after removing that previously used. A compartment about two and a half feet square should be assigned to each goose for laying and sitting, and when one is hatching the gander and other geese must be shut out from her. Wherever a Toulouse goose lays her first egg, she is very pertinacious in there depositing the remainder. The Toulouse goose is a very good layer, but rarely requires to sit; and if she does, is a very bad mother. Where laying geese are kept together, and they are liable to interrupt each other, remove the eggs daily and mark on each the day it was laid. They will continue good for three weeks, but the freshest should be set upon. If geese keep well to their separate nests the eggs remain.—*Canadian Poultry Chronicle.*

GREASING WAGONS.

But few people are aware that they do wagons and carriages more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A well made wheel will endure common wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but, if this matter is not attended to they will be used up in five or six years. It should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wood axletrees, and castor oil for iron.

Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating. This is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut washers into the hub around the out side of the boxes.

To oil an iron axletree, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then with a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

As so many are suffering with rheumatism, I could do nothing better than give a recipe that I know is good. In the spring and summer of 1866 my wife was so afflicted with it that she could not use her right arm, and was unable to raise up in bed. We tried many liniments, recipes and medicines, but to no purpose. Doctors said nothing could be done, only to give it time and let it wear away. One day an old German veterinary surgeon told me to take equal parts of the best oil of juniper and spirits of turpentine, and apply to the parts affected. I did so, and in a few days the rheumatism had entirely disappeared and my wife was well. A few weeks later, while at a picnic she caught cold, and was soon as low as ever. Again did we apply everything we could get, galvanic batteries and all. We got the above recipe filled, both the oil and spirits being as clear as water, and in a few days she was again well, and has remained so for over two years. Always be sure to use only the best quality of oil and spirits.

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.

A writer says: We are troubled often with severe coughs, the result of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and recommended by me with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night, a piece of raw onion, after chewing. The esculent in an uncooked state is very heating, and collects water from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient.

FENCE POSTS.

The following experience on the mooted question whether fence posts will last longer when set in the same position in which they grew, or *vice versa*, is given by a writer: "Some twenty-three or four years since, I set a fence, inclosing house and door-yard—a rail and banister fence. The posts were sawed from good-sized, first growth, red chestnut logs. To saw them tapering, one half of them must be sawed to set in the ground, top down, and the other half bottom down. The posts were set promiscuously, and to this day there has been no distinguishable difference in their lasting quality, unless it be where some of them had more sap on than others, and these gave out first, without regard to which end was set down.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

NEURALGIA.

For simple neuralgia of the face or any superficial ache, not depending upon some organic cause, nothing will act so effectually as rubbing the *oil of peppermint* into the part. The old man with the gout will get relief from it. As a local anæsthetic it will give relief when chloroform fails. I frequently put a grain of morphine to a drachm of oil.—*Dr. Nicholson.*

Large Game in England.

During the last few days, says the Pall Mall *Gazette* of the 3d, there has been more than one authenticated case of the great bustard (*otis tarda*) having been seen upon Salisbury Plain. It is almost needless to add that the rare visitor was immediately shot, and that the sportsman was not ashamed to draw attention to his feat of arms. Considering the size of the bird and the extreme slowness with which it takes wing, the bustard must be a very easy mark, and more sport would be obtained by adopting the old plan of coursing it with greyhounds. But instead of suggesting alternative means for its destruction, we would inquire whether it could not be taken for reintroducing this largest of game fowls into England. There is still enough open country left to allow the bustard the free range in which it delights, and, with half the care at present bestowed on rearing pheasants, we believe we might again see upon the wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, as well as upon Salisbury Plain, "the flocks of fifty or more" which were common in those localities at the beginning of the century. On the table the bustard would be an agreeable variation from the inevitable turkey, and the smaller species (which has been rather common during the present winter) would be a good substitute for the insipid guinea fowl.

THE Grand Duke of Baden has made the London tailor, Stulz, a baron, on account of the munificent presents he made to a German hospital during the war.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS.

Chemicals, Perfumeries, Soaps, Colognes, Powders, Pomades, Cosmetics of every description. Toilet articles and Fancy Medicines of all kinds. Also, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter, English Brown Stout, Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Pure Saind Oil, the best Article Imported, just received this day at James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Persons will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

BURNING AND SHAKING.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife, has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the naphtitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, biliousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centres of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff Joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "WELLMAN GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 33 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much warmer and also less liable to get out in bad weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 25 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871. MARCH. 1871.
NEW SPRING GOODS
AT LOW PRICES AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

At 81.25 a Pair,
Ladies' Real Kid Gloves,
All colors and sizes. The best made. None better. Direct from the Manufacturer.

At 75c. Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, a great bargain.
At 5c. Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
At 10c. Ladies' White Ribbed Cotton Hose.
At 81 25. Ladies' White Woven Skirts.
At 62c. Ladies' Merino Undervests.
At 75c. Gents' White Dress Shirts.
At 62½c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 10c. White Damask Towels.
A new stock of Spring Hats and Bonnets.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
New styles Ladies' Linen Pointed Collars.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Velvetteens, Satins, Crapes.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Ladies' Underwear
DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Hall,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
Have just opened in this line a large assortment of
LADIES
Muslin and Cambric Underwear,
OF SUPERIOR STYLE AND MAKE,
COMPRISING
Ladies' Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Tucked Skirts,
Flounced Skirts,
Handsome Trail Skirts,
Fine Tucked Skirts at 75c.
10 Tucked Skirts, ex. good, at $1.
These Goods All New and Fresh,
AND
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

New Bridal, Quaker, and Princess Alice
CRINOLINES.
Ladies' Hosiery
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NOVELTIES IN
Gents' Neck Wear,
FINE SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

New Goods Every Day
THIS WEEK.
mhl

CARD.

We take pleasure in announcing to our personal friends and the public that we have formed a Co-partnership under the style of HOWARD EATON & CO. for the sale of the justly celebrated IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

We shall be pleased to have those who are interested in such matters call at our rooms, 17 Fifth avenue, and examine what we believe to be the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented.

We are permitted to refer to many well-known families and dress makers who are now using them in preference to all others, because more easily learned and less liable to get out of order, as being operated with less power and less noise, and running more rapidly, and also capable of the widest range and best quality of work.

These Machines are WARRANTED for three years, and are sold or leased on as favorable terms as any other first-class Machines.

HOWARD EATON,
WILLIS L. EATON.
feb14:m74-TTHS

SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
fel7 136 WOOD STREET.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident,) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, forthwith.
All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents; and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses, will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before the Mayor.
The OLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.
RATES OF LICENSES:
Each one horse vehicle..... $ 7 50
Each two horse vehicle..... 12 00
Each four horse vehicle..... 15 00
Each two horse hack..... 15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, each..... 18 00
ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.
A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871. MARCH. 1871.
NEW SPRING GOODS
AT LOW PRICES AT
SEMPLE'S.

At 12½ Cents,
Double Width Dark Poplins,
BEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.

At 12½c., Yard wide Chintzes, a great bargain.
At 6¼c., for nine yards Cochec Prints.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints, a special bargain.
At 8½c., good 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for price.
At 35c., 6-4 Table Linen extra heavy.
At 8½c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 25c., All Wool Cassimeres.

New Striped Shawls.
New Silk Mixed Poplins.
Beautiful styles New Poplin Plaids.
New styles Spring Delaines.
Japanese Robes and Irish Poplins.
New Mourning Dress Goods.
Fine Black and White Dress Ginghams.
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear.

AT BARGAIN PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

COMPLETION
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids
& Minnesota Railway.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
Coupon or Registered
(FREE OF U. S. TAX.)
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, on a finished road. For sale at
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 26th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis 90 miles shorter than any existing route and 45 miles shorter than any contemplated routes between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds now offered are secured on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.

The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile. The balance being supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted the system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.

The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state and while deprived entirely of through connection have been for the past three months in excess of $3,000 per week, on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this increase we may fairly anticipate which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Illinois and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large dividends on the stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. All parties subscribing to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value. By this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.

The Company has made extremely favorable arrangements for freight and passenger traffic with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. These arrangements will add largely to the profits of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota road, as well as increasing its traffic receipts. The B., C. R. & M. has further agreed to set aside 30 per cent. of the gross earnings realized from the business with the B. C. R. & M. Co. for investment in the bonds of the latter company.

This arrangement secures a practical consolidation of the companies, and makes the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company permanently interested in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota road by its running arrangements with and investments in the first mortgage bonds of the latter.

A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue, remain unsold, and are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to affect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.

Unavailable Securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.
32 Wall Street, New York.
FOR SALE BY
S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
FARMERS BANK, Philadelphia.
KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DE HAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
C. DJUVILLIERS, Philadelphia.
EDMUNDS, SONS & CO., Philadelphia.
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelph

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Ave. and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

The demand for loans outside of the regular bank channels was light during the day. The offerings inside of bank were generally large enough to absorb discount balances, but without pressing the loan column unduly. From present appearances the tendency is unmistakeably towards lower rates for money during the month.

The local stock market continues inactive.

In R. R. Bonds there is a marked decline from the brisk demand noticed a few weeks since, there is, however, but little change in the asking price for either Allegheny Valley 7's's or the Connellsville 7's. A few Lawrence Railroad 7 per cents, a prime first mortgage endorsed by the Fort Wayne and Chicago, were offered yesterday at 85¾ flat. Ewalt St. bridge stock sold at 44. Pittsburgh Savings Bank stock was offered at par, and the Coalminer's Trust Co. (new Keystone Bank) at 97.

There were no tranctions to report in Columbia oil stock. The average daily yield the past week was 429 barrels, which is about the average for a month past. With two new wells nearly down, and a steady production of 425@440 bbls., holders of the stock ought to be satisfied with the prospects.

New York board is quite irregular, but on the whole, the market is better look than the closing quotations of yesterday. The Vanderbilt stocks were all stronger from ½@¾ per cent. Lake Shore is a fraction off, but stands firm. The quotations for Cleveland & Pittsburgh are quite irregular, and are often the bidding price. Our afternoon quotations at 108 are made from actual sales. Chicago & Northwest is very active, the preferred stock 2% per cent. higher. St. Paul's are without life. Express stocks have had a sudden tumble as will be seen by the figures quoted—Ohio & Miss. is still moving upwards.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	114½	114¾
5-20—1862	112	112
" 1864	111½	112
" 1865	111½	112
" 1865 new	110	110
" 1867	110½	110½
" 1868	111	111¾
10-40s	108½	108¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾
Gold	110½	110½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96¾	96¾
Erie	37¾	37¾
Reading	99¾	99¾
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	107¾	108
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Chicago & N. W.	88½	88½
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
St. Paul. Common	58¾	58¾
Do. Preferred	74¾	75
Wabash	54	54
Do. Preferred	71	71
Ohio & Mississippi	41	42¾
Pacific Mail	63¾	63¾
West. Union Telegraph	51¾	51¾
Adams Express	71	69¾
U. S. Express	48	54

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.

Gold	111	5-20s Jan & Jy. '65	110½
U. S. 6s, 1881	114½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111
U. S. 5-20s 1862	112	5-20 Jan & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20s 1864	111½	U. S. 10-40s	108¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20 1865 new	110	Cy. Pacifics	108¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, March 1, 1871.

Gold continues dull and steady at 10½@11. Loans made at from 1 to 4 per cent. Clearances of $25,000,000; exports $158,000. Governments barely steady, with the exception of 10-40s. A report says the Treasury has been secretly manipulating a rise in this class of bonds, the object being to advance the five per cent. to about the quotations of the 5-20s of 6 per cent. in order to facilitate the refunding. Treasury bonds awarded $100,000 at from 109-10@110-05. Stock market active and animated, with the chief attention given to the Union Pacific and then preferred, Chicago & Northwestern, Western Union and Erie. The market closed firm. Prominent Union Pacific railroad men, now here, say that 150,000 shares of stock have been pledged for Thomas A. Scott for President of that road. It is said that a movement is in progress at the Stock Exchange to amend the rules of that body so as to prohibit all dealings by members either at or outside of board, in certain of any State repudiating any part of its debt. Money easy at 6@6 per cent. State bonds are dull.

Sterling exchange 9⅝.

Government Coupons, 1881, 114½; 5-20s, '62, 112½; '64, 111½; '65, 111½; do new, 110; '67, 110¾; '68, 111¾; 10-40s, 109¾; ex-coupon currency 6s, 113¾.

State Bonds Missouris, 92; Tennessees, old, 65¾; new, 63; Virginias, new, 60¾; old, 60; North Carolinas, old, 32; new, 27.

Miscellaneous—Western Union, 52¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, —; do preferred, 30; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 53; American Express, 48¾; United States do., 48; Pacific Mail, 64¾; New York Central, 96¾; Scrip, 96¾; Erie, 37¾; do preferred, 74; Hudson River, 108; do preferred, 124; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 113¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 108; Northwestern, 88¾; do preferred, 90¾; Fort Wayne, 96; Illinois Central, 134; Chicago & Rock Island, 103¾; Pacific of Missouri, 58¾; do preferred, 75; Terre Haute, —; do preferred, 44; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 93½; Baltimore & Ohio, 127; Lake Shore, 96¾; Illinois Central, 134.

PITTSBURGH MARKET

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, started for New York yesterday on official business.

Police Pay-Roll.—The Pittsburgh Police pay-roll for the month of February amounts to $8,019.20.

Mrs. Goff, of Philadelphia, will deliver an address in the Third Presbyterian Church this evening, subject: "Intemperance—Its Effects Upon Woman."

Personal.—We had the pleasure of seeing ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston on the street yesterday. He bears his years well.

Gen. A. B. McCalmont, of Venango county, is in the city.

The Nilsson Concerts.—The sale of seats for the Nilsson Concerts will commence to-morrow morning at the Music Store of Messrs. Kircher & Bros., instead of on Saturday, as at first announced.

Charge Withdrawn.—In the case of William Davis, sued some days ago before Alderman Thomas by William Chadwick for assault and battery, the charge was withdrawn on payment of costs by the defendant.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of Allegheny county held their regular meeting in their hall over Third National Bank, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley. Rev. Mr. Van Domark will address the Society. The public are cordially invited.

Wife Whipper.—Sidney Jewett made an information before Alderman Hostetter yesterday charging her husband, Albert S. Lovett, with assault and battery. She says that Robert, without the slightest provocation, gave her a severe beating. Held in $300 for Court.

Arm Broken.—Jacob Hahn, manager at the Glassworks of G. Dalzell & Co., Birmingham, met with quite a serious accident yesterday. He was driving some wheel barrow, packing room and fell over it, which place she had been removed, and learned that instead of being in a dying condition, she was in a fair way to recover.

Marital Difficulty.—Eliza Marks made an information before Alderman Hostetter yesterday against her husband Edward Marks for assault and battery. The cause of the difficulty was this. A day or two ago Marks drew $70.00 from the Dollar Savings Bank and took it home and left it at his house while he went on a spree. When he went to look for it, it was gone whereupon he charged his wife with stealing it, and on her denying the charge gave her a sound thrashing. Held for a hearing.

False Alarms.—The alarm of fire sounded from box 61 about three o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the burning of a few shingles on the roof of the house No. 676 Penn avenue, owned and occupied by Mrs. Schwer. The fire was communicated by burning flakes of soot from a burning chimney. Damage so slight as to be incomputable.

A second alarm was struck from the same box about 7:30 o'clock last evening, and arose from the same cause. As in the first case the damage was slight.

Larceny.—Alderman Logan was awakened yesterday morning about four o'clock by Henry King, a saloon keeper on Fifth avenue, who desired to enter suit against Annie Clark for larceny. Mr. King alleges that about nine o'clock on the night before a fur cap and a table cloth had been taken from his premises, and that the accused had been seen coming into his kitchen at that hour. Search warrant was granted, and the goods found in the house of Miss Clark. She was committed to jail to await a hearing.

Laing & McKallip.

This firm have continued all winter to supply a constantly growing demand for a choice quality of screened *anthracite coal*, which they deliver at the dwelling places of their customers at prices lower than are prevailing in most of the Eastern cities. This firm also among its list of specialties, deal extensively in *grain, flour and feed*, which they will deliver wherever ordered at the very lowest market rates. Give them a call; you will find them prompt, accommodating and correct.

Obituary.

Mrs. Margarette Scandrett, the beloved mother of Messrs. Thomas and William A. Scandrett, departed this life yesterday morning at the ripe old age of 87 years. Mrs. Scandrett was a native of Coleraine, Ireland, and came to this country in 1825. She was a lady very highly esteemed among her large circle of acquaintances, &c., to each of whom we sympathize with her sons in losing one so dearly cherished by them. Her funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. A. Scandrett, corner Fifth avenue and Ross street, at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A Nice Present.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. John Megraw member of Council from the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was presented with a handsome lounging chair. This does not by any means imply that the worthy Councilman is a lounger in the Council Room, but is rather a token of a kind thanks for his industrious and needs the creation of a comfortable lounger after his efforts. The presentation took place at the interview between the Committee of Presentation and the presentee, all united in a collation. The presentation took place at Mr. Megraw's residence, and was altogether a very delightful occasion.

Arrested and Discharged.

Mrs. Catharine C. Schisler was before United States Commissioner Gamble yesterday on a charge of passing counterfeit money. It seems she has a dairy at Girty's run, a few miles out from Allegheny, and on February 18th in paying an employee, gave him a $10 bill on the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Poughkeepsie. It proved to be counterfeit.

Next before the commissioner she gave the name of the person of whom she received the bill and said she did not know it was counterfeit. Accordingly the defence against her she was accordingly discharged.

The Great Depot.

For Pianos, Organs, Melodeons and everything musical, from a jewsharp to a Grand Piano is at Mellor & Hoenes,s, No. 33 Fifth avenue. They are now receiving the largest by far the largest in the city, and with their large business they can afford to sell at small-er profits than other dealers. Mr. Mellor, every body knows, is a thorough musician, and Mr. Hoene is a practical Piano maker, therefore, they are the best judges of musical instruments, and their position is such as to be relied on by the purchasing public. Every instrument they sell they warrant, and their purchasers are in no danger of getting an inferior instrument from them. Remember the place, No. 33 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall.

Accident in a Paper Mill—Two Men Injured.

Yesterday morning a serious accident occurred at the Mill Grove Paper Mill of Messrs. C. P. Markle & Co., near West Newton. The mill was in full operation, when suddenly one of the steam dryers connected with the paper machine exploded. Two employes who were near by were injured by the scattering fragments. One of them, Mr. Jefferson Heil, was quite seriously hurt; the other, Mr. Alex. Hough, escaped with slight injuries. Drs. Vanakirk and Sutton were called to the ground and dressed the wounds of the men. No serious consequences are apprehended.

Part of the machinery was damaged, but it will be repaired in a few days, and the mill will be in full running order again.

"Official Returns."

Under this head will be found in these columns a sworn statement of Sewing Machine statistics very interesting, both as showing the number of machines manufactured by the principal establishments and how largely in advance of any other is that of the Singer Manufacturing Co. the success of which is the largest being 44.65 while the whole number manufactured by several of the companies is less than this excess.

The whole number turned out by the Singer Co. reaches the enormous aggregate of 127,853. This reveals an unexampled popularity and is at the same time proof of the unequalled merits of the Singer machine, of which the Pittsburgh agency is held and managed by Messrs. Straw & Morton, at their beautiful and spacious rooms, No. 38 Sixth Street.

The Funeral Services

over the mortal remains of the late Charles F. Tillinghast were held yesterday afternoon in St. Peters Episcopal Church on Grant street, Revs. Egar, Scarborough and Abel Kerfoot officiating. The church was filled by mourning friends, of all ages and walks of life, who exceedingly large and fully evidenced the high regard and esteem in which the deceased was held. At the conclusion of the beautiful, solemn and impressive services, a very fine funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Scarborough of Trinity Church, which made a marked impression on all present. The order leaving the church the funeral procession moved to the Union Depot, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Messrs Paul H. Hacke, B. H. Rubie, Geo. Griscom, W. H. Hays, Jr., T. B. Swearingen, Thomas Hess, W. K. Hyde and Will Hays. A large number of gentlemen from the oil regions participated in the funeral. The remains were placed on the Philadelphia Express train, and many relatives and friends accompanied them to Providence, Rhode Island, where the final interment will be made.

THAT FEE BILL AGAIN.

The Law Association William—What it Proposes—Humors of the Discussion—The Newspapers Reviewed—The Officers Exempted—The Amendments Made—The Bill Adopted and Sent to Harrisburg to be Approved.

Well, the agony is over; the Law Association has adopted that Fee Bill which was to be "acceptable to the bar." To-day, in all probability, the new bill will be placed in the hands of our representatives at Harrisburg—a messenger with it having left for that place last night. How they finally came to a decision will be found appended.

Three o'clock had been fixed upon as the hour for the convening of the representatives of the bar, but a melancholy array of empty seats was all that greeted reportorial vision at that time in the District Court room, which had been secured for the gathering. Fifteen minutes were whiled away in gazing at the decorations of the apartment, when

ONE MEMBER OF THE FRATERNITY

made his appearance. Following slowly at intervals, others came and about half past two President Brown glancing around and discovering about twenty Attorneys in attendance, and four or five spectators, concluded it was time to begin. Subsequently more came in until there was a pretty full attendance.

The meeting was organized, and President Brown stated that the only business before them was the consideration of the Fee Bill which had been postponed from Saturday.

Secretary Bailey read the minutes of the meeting on Saturday which were approved.

Mr. Kennedy said, as a member of the committee appointed to prepare the bill, he wished to offer a

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ORIGINAL BILL

of Saturday. He then read the substitute, the main features of which, in contrast with the original, were that it provided for allowing fixed amount for the fees for salary, the remainder to be paid into the County Treasury; that the Sheriff, instead of the Controller, was to select newspapers to do the county printing, the proprietors of the same to make returns and affidavit stating that the charges were not above regular advertising rates.

These were the principal features of the substitute.

After reading, Mr Kennedy moved its adoption.

Mr. J. H. Bailey asked for the reading of the first section. His request was complied with.

Mr. Bailey then called attention to the fact that by the "substitute" the act was made to

GO INTO EFFECT

as soon as passed; the original made it go into effect after the present year. He also objected to the clause, in regard to "posting up the bill of fees" as being too indistinct to be complied with. He thought the bill should clearly defined as it was in the original bill.

Mr. Moore rose to a question of order. He desired to know if the question was in order if he was absent at the time the regular vote was taken. He desired to vote and talk against *any bill* which in any way interfered with the privileges of *any officers* elected *previous to its inception*.

By unanimous request he was allowed to proceed informally.

Mr. Moore then offered an amendment to the substitute, providing that the act should not go into effect so as to interfere with any of the present officers.

The chair decided any amendment to the substitute.

OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. J. F. Slagle moved to take up the original bill and consider it sertatim. Carried.

The first section of the original bill including the fees, as reported, was then read, provided that the bill go into effect in December, 1871.

The second section, providing for a fine of $500 upon any officer overcharging in any fee,—one half to go to the informer was read.

THE "INFORMERS."

Mr. Josiah Cohen opposed the giving of half the fine to an "informer." He offered an amendment, providing for the repayment to the "informer" of only the amount of the over-charged fee, and any legal costs attending his action in procuring it.

In support of the amendment he contended that no bill should hold out a prize of $250 to an informer.

He thought the offending officer should be fined, but the money should go to the work house.

Mr. W. S. Purviance favored the amendment. He didn't believe in "feeing" an informer.

Mr. White contended that there should be something held over the heads of the officers.

The "informer" should be compensated for his trouble, and were compelled to make complaints against an officer and get themselves in legal vexations unless they had more of an inducement than merely to get back a paltry fee.

Mr. McCormick thought, the "informer" should have half of the penalty.

Mr. Bailey thought that the clause giving the "informer" $250 was perfectly correct. Some inducement should be held out, to make men not only grumble as they did now, but to seek legal redress.

Mr. Lucas said the man who was aggrieved should be paid if he brought suit and taught the officers a lesson. It was well known that it was a difficult matter to get a man single handed to engage in a fight with the officers. There had been for years a penalty of $50 attached to any overcharge of fees by an officer, but there never had been a case where an officer had to pay that penalty.

A voice—That's because the officers committed no sins in this way. [Laughter.]

EXCERPT FROM ROUSE'S VERSION.

Mr. Lucas—Oh! yes. They have been more like Davids, who says, "My sins more than can be numbered are." [Renewed merriment.]

No sir. Mr. President, we must attach a proper penalty to this office, and by it offer an inducement to an informer. That is all the way we can keep this straight.

Question was then called upon Mr. Cohen's amendment, which was voted down.

The second section as it originally stood was then adopted. So the informer is to get one-half.

Section Third was then read, providing that the old fees should be received until the new act went into effect—the officers however to be subject to the same penalties for over charge as the new bill provided.

Mr. Kennedy offered as an amendment, a section providing that the old fees should be received by the officers until the Sheriff had made up a salary of $6,000, Prothonotary, $6,000, Recorder $5,000 and Clerk of Courts $6,500, after which all fees were to be paid into the County Treasury—the officers to make sworn statements to the amount of fees received every quarter in their respective offices. *Provided* that the act was not to go into effect until January 1872, and did not affect any officer elected previous to 1870.

Subsequently he withdrew the amendment.

THE COUNTY PRINTING.

The fourth section was then read which provided for the letting out of the county printing by the Controller to the lowest and best bidder.

Mr. Kennedy presented an amendment authorizing the Sheriff in giving out his advertisements, &c., to take into account the fact from the proprietors of the same an account showing the prices charged, accompanied by affidavit that they were not above regular advertising rates.

Mr. J. F. Slagle said the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh annually elected a City Printer. Some of the county printing related to city affairs, and he thought should be published in these cities. He made the motion.

Mr. A. M. Brown (Mr. Bailey in the chair), favored the substitute of Mr. Kennedy. He had been a member of the bar for 20 years, also and Saturday—that the county be not liable. He thought, however, that the original bill was defective. It was a much cheaper plan than now the original bill, besides providing for the County Controller who authorized to make contracts for county printing, and yet no provision was made for the payment of the attendant expenses. In fact the bill was simply prescribed, and the county should not be responsible for the expenses.

He thought the substitute a much better method was pursued. It simply provided that the Sheriff should secure a newspaper to do the printing, and not that the prices were not above advertising rates—if the proprietors oaths were worth anything. This left the Sheriff free to act, and the bill responsible.

The original section and substitute were again read.

Mr. Lucas. I am opposed to this substitute. If it had not been for the enormous charges for publishing Sheriff's advertisements, we would have heard nothing of these enormous fees. That is where we should strike. That is the evil.

CAUSED ALL THIS TROUBLE

When a suitor is charged $8.99 for a single advertisement I think it is time for something to be done. Now if the proprietor of the newspaper to make affidavit that their Sheriff's advertising prices are at regular rates. We would be farther than that. That fourth section is the savior of the bill. That is what we want. It will make the bill what it should be if may be allowed that term—in the publication of the Sheriff's advertisements.

I have taken pains with publishers since I was appointed on this committee. I have learned some of the tricks of the trade from practical printers. I have found that instead of fifteen squares from one make sixty squares. Now what is there in it this "substitute" to prevent that. You ask how? Why the Sheriff. Who then don't they? They can "fatten" up from fifteen to sixty squares and then charge the same price as they charged for regular advertising rates per square. Now how does this substitute help the poor devil who has only $50 or $100 to make up his $600. Is there anything in this substitute which will limit the publishers? We ought to fill that they could not "fatten" fifteen squares into sixty.

Now I know. I have a strong suspicion what these newspapers are. I know some of them. I have been there, mysteriously. But I'll not say that which would be offensive to the gentlemen present.

I have yet to learn that the people were made for the office holders and the newspapers. I thought the office holders and newspapers were made for the people.

I am in favor of a section which will put it out of the power of the Sheriff or newspaper man to "fatten" up matter and make sixty squares out of fifteen. This has been done which will prevent them from making four times the amount of squares that ought to be charged for. I therefore suggest an amendment to the original section that will retain the principle I will accept it.

Mr. Kennedy said he had no objection to changing the authority to make the contract from the Controller to the Sheriff. Anybody can be made to swear to anything. The fact of the Court but the Judges refused to have anything to do with it and suggested the Controller as he was the financial officer of the city. I care not about that. Not the form but the substance. I want the printing put into such a shape that the people will know what constitutes charges for Sheriff's advertisements. If the principle can be retained I don't care for the form. I want the section so that hereafter the suitors will not be charged four prices for an advertisement.

Mr. Slagle presented another amendment to the section which provided that the Sheriff's sales be let out to any established paper he may designate. His object was to make it that neither he nor his assistants were pecuniarily interested in letting the contract to any particular paper.

Mr. Slagle said there were charges that too much had been paid for advertising. No man would object to the newspapers receiving what was just. The regular rates were the best indication of what was just, because the competition among the newspapers that the rates were kept as low as they could be. If they then, for advertising the Sheriff's sales, etc., charged no more than the regular rates, no objection could be made. He thought the substitute regulated that.

Mr. White was opposed to all amendments' The fourth section was

THE CREAM OF THE BILL.

They should strike out the printing excesses, because that was where so much of the money went. The "usual rates" was not enough. He believed in giving the printing to the paper makers; to the victors belonged the spoils, but they should do the work at the lowest rates at which it could be done. He believed in making the specifications very close.

Mr. Veech thought the change was not even radical enough. There was a great deal too much printed in these sheriff's sales. A mere abstract was sufficient. Under the present system sometimes an advertisement cost almost all the property was worth. The evil was intolerable.

Mr. McGirr moved to strike out "Controller" and insert "Sheriff" in the section.

The chair ruled this out as they had gone as far as they could with amendments.

MORE OF IT.

Mr. Pollock objected to the clause in the amendment which indirectly intimated that the Sheriff had connived to get up extra advertising charges. He thought that should be stricken out.

Mr. E. F. Jones said the advertising should be given to the lowest and best bidders. All the papers should have a chance at it. In that way the county would get the printing done at reasonable rates.

Mr. Slagle's amendment was then voted down.

The substitute offered by Mr. Kennedy was also voted down.

The original section was then amended so as to read "Sheriff" where "Controller" was mentioned.

The section read the County Printing had been let for the year. The section should not be made to interfere with that.

Then ensued a desultory discussion upon printing, Sheriff's fees and advertising in general (omitted for want of room) when

Finally form the mass, the original section was taken as amended, providing for the letting of the printing to the lowest bidders by the *Sheriff* and thus passed.

The 5th section of the original bill was then read.

THE SALARIES AGAIN.

Mr. Kennedy presented his substitute, providing that the fees, after a certain amount for officers had been reached, should be paid into the County Treasury; *provided* that the act was not to affect any officer elected prior to December, 1870. [This is the same as had been previously offered and withdrawn. See above.]

Mr. Slagle could believe in cutting things "two fine." The bill had cut down the fees as low as possible, and under them no officer could live. Take the office of Clerk of Courts, they were entitled to all the fees which the bill prescribed, and should not be limited to a salary.

Mr. Kennedy said he had offered this amendment so as to show how much the fees amounted to before the salaries had been stated, the officers were receiving enormous salaries. The accounts would have to be sworn to and thus would show what the fees were.

Mr. Slagle contended that they had met to prepare a bill and not to attack the present structure—which our representatives would put through. The Republican party had pledged itself to this reform of reducing the fees, and pledged from their candidates and these men went to Harrisburg by these pledges. These men went further and pledged themselves to have a bill which would regulate this matter passed, and the officers of the county who were elected in December had pledged themselves to abide by it. [A voice—that's got nothing to do with this bill.]

Mr. Slagle continued, that he felt that they were trying to prepare a bill which the representatives at Harrisburg would pass. Then they could not. Then they would pass a bill which would stultify themselves. This reform should go into effect immediately. He (Mr. Slagle) spoke of the pledges which our representatives if, after going to Harrisburg, on their solemn pledge not to exclude any officers from the fees of the fee bill which might be passed—if they should stultify themselves by voting for a bill which exempted some of the officers. Our representatives had pledged themselves, and a bill should be sent them which they could endorse in accordance. It was true to their pledges, could not exempt any.

"WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS."

Mr. Moore—Mr. President, I am a Democrat and am not responsible to know what these pledges are. What are they?

A voice—They were published in the newspapers.

Mr. Robb—Oh! well, Democrats can't read, and of course he don't know. [Cheers and Laughter.]

Mr. Moore—Well, sir, I may say that Democrats would get mighty sick if compelled to read the platforms of the Republican party. [Renewed merriment.]

Continuing he said he understood these men were only pledged to endeavor to reduce the excessive fees, and not to take them away altogether, therefore he objected to the amendment. The second section of the fee bill did that and he opposed any fixed amount for a salary. Some of these men had taken their offices, upon the old system and naturally had made pecuniary arrangements with the customary emoluments in view. It would be unjust to compel them to come in the summary way proposed, by limiting them to a salary.

He didn't care about the Republican party. Didn't propose to consider it a part of the Law Association. The Law Association was preparing the bill, and he objected to changing what was right and just, without regard to any party.

Mr. Robb said he was glad to see that Democrats, even if they couldn't read, had an intuitive perception of the right. They were not here to consider the Republican party. He believed in making a fair bill. He didn't believe in allowing these "pledges" as they were called, interfere with a just bill. He opposed anything which would not give the office holders an equitable share. If the Republican party could not stand, if it was so burdened with the "pledges" as to call upon its representatives to suspend an impulsive measure, then let it fall. He thought the office holders should have the emoluments of their offices. Mr. Brown had protested that the party was pledged to retrenchment and reform, and their Representatives had been so elected by the people. Then they were pledged to carry out that reform as agreed upon. In the name of common sense then, how could they hold this party responsible for this measure was to be thrown over to it? before it went into effect, then all they had been doing was child's play. It was doubtful whether the bill would be worth the paper it was written upon. He opposed the amendment to the amendment, provided there was Allegheny City assessor, city assessor, ill months.

By S. B. Cooper, messenger of councils, 11 months.

By S. S. Morrow, clerk of Select council, 11 months.

By Hugh McMaster, clerk of common council, 11 months.

By A. Lindsay, meat inspector, 11 months.

By R. M. Sect, inspector of hai-dings, 11 months.

By transfer to No. 6 water works.

$15,000 00 $15,000 00

APPROPRIATION NO 3—PRINTING.

1870, Feb. 1, To amount appropriated $ 8,500 00

1871, Jan 31, By printing, Warrants countersigned for:

Pittsburgh *Commercial*..... $ 1,313 85

Pittsburgh *Dispatch*..... 1,958 23

Freiheit's Freund..... 1,584 00

Allegheny *Journal*..... 509 65

A. A. Anderson & sons, Job printing..... 8 0 50

W. S. Haven & Co. Job printing and stationery..... 1,451 0

By transfer to No. 6, water works..... 769 31

$ 8,500 00 $ 8,500 00

APPROPRIATION NO. 4—FIRE ENGINES AND HOSE.

(Abolished June 1870.)

1870, Jan. 1. To account appropriated..... $40 000 00

June 15—By Fire Engines and Hose, Warrants countersigned for:

Pacific Fire Company..... $1,125 00

Allegheny Fire Company..... 1,125 00

Independence " 1,125 00

Niagara " 1,125 00

Vigilant " 1,125 00

Relief " 1,125 00

Jas. S. Black, drugs..... 9 00

Andrew Sims, salary 5 months and subsequently bills..... 400 00

D. McCreary, salary 5½ mon hs..... 229 00

W. H. Reed " " 225 00

" Metz " " 375 00

Robb & Herron, for feed..... 92 32

Pittsburgh Plate Co., for glass..... 50 00

John H. Hare for hay..... 50 00

Laughter.]

Caughey annual, for saddlery, horse-shoeing, &c..... 57 30

Lawrence Hose Company, five months in half months..... 374 00

James Tayl r..... 1 25

By transfer to No. 4 Fire Department..... 29,965 80

$40,0 0 00 $40 000 00

APPROPRIATION NO 4—FIRE DEPARTMENT.

(Created June, 1870.)

1871,

June 15. To transfer from No. 4 Fire Engines and Hose..... $29,965 80

To transfer from No. 21 Fire Limits..... 3, 50 65

By transfer from No. 16 City Property..... 30,000 00

By t nsfer from No. 18, Finance..... 10,000 00

Nov. 30, By Fire Department, warrants countersigned and paid..... 63 262 75

Dec. 31. By transfer to No. 6, Water Works..... 152 79

$73,915 54 $63,915 54

POLICE.

$5,000 00

1,262 27

1,000 00

$134 00

6 00

$3,296 95

36 75

140 10

60 00

207 50

218 85

117 65

114 70

1,000 00

916 65

916 65

825 00

766 65

366 65

1,375 00

1,831 50

2,450 10

$15,000 00 $15,000 00

APPROPRIATION NO 5—CONTINGENT FUND.

1870, Feb. 1, To amount appropriated..... $1,000 00

1871, Jan. 31, By Weigh scales, Warrants countersigned for:

Hauling an 1 repairing scales..... 10 00

Repairing and mending, &c., scales at Point..... 192 75

Cleaning and adjusting scales..... 27 50

Plastering, papering, cleaning, painting, &c., Weighing Office..... 54 34

Singer & Son, materials and work..... 550 99

By transfer to No. 6 Water Works..... 1,000 00 $1,000 00

APPROPRIATION NO. 6—WATER WORKS.

1870, Feb. 1. To amount appropriated $50,000 00

To transfers from No. 16, City Property..... 3,998 41

To transfers from No. 18, Finance..... 3,700 00

To transfer from No. 12, Weigh Scale..... 533 99

To transfer from No. 2, Salaries..... 1,710 00

To transfer from No. 3, Printing..... 769 31

To transfer from No. 4, Fire Department..... 152 79

To transfer from No. 7 Streets..... 129 87

To transfer from No. 11, Allegheny Wharf..... 44 68

To transfer from No. 11, Allegheny Wharf..... 455 84

1871, Jan. 31, By Water Works, Warrants countersigned for, Jones, Kuhners, Firemen and Hands at Lower and Upper Works..... $ 1,999 91

A. J. Murray, Clerk..... 14,137 36

Street Hands..... 841 64

Repairs..... 5,626 15

R. King, Assessor of Water Rents, Salary..... 1,500 00

Sundry Bills for Gas Fittings, Hauling, Brickwork, Smith work, Castings, Lumber, Soap, Brass, Tools, Copperplates..... 8,316 36

Coal, Lower and Upper Works..... 19,565 05

Henry Kiefer, Transcribing Duplicates..... 104 00

$62,111 60 $62,111 60

APPROPRIATION NO 7—STREETS.

1870, Feb. 1. To amount appropriated..... 60,000 00

To transfer from No. 18, Finance Fund..... 9,000 00

First District, per Pay Rolls.

J. Hunter, Commissioner, Salary, 10 months..... $ 1,250 00

Carte, Bro. & Co., Sashcords..... 6,387 52

Scrapers, $1,263.75; Pavers, $3..... 3,866 75

Flagging, Paving Stones, Gravel, Extra Commissioner, Tools, &c..... 2,619 76

Empire Company..... 3,560

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machine far exceeds that of all others, its sales being one-half greater than even that of the famous Wheeler and Wilson together with the Elliptic, which is included in the Wheeler and Wilson Company's returns.

The total sales for the Singer Company in 1869 were 86,781 machines, against the 127,853 of 1870, showing the increase of their business for the year to be 41,052 machines.

The Singer Machine is sold in this city by Messrs. Straw & Morton, who have it always at the same prices and on as reasonable terms as its most liberal rivals. Not one person in twenty who examines the Singer before purchasing can be induced to have any other, and agents of all other machines, knowing this fact, employ street pedlars or canvassers to push their machines into the houses of the people, and sell them before they can get a chance to see the Singer.

Messrs. Straw & Morton have no canvassers in either of the three cities, and the public are invited to examine the Singer in their rooms and examine the Singer Machine before purchasing.

A little of everything, fresh, fashionable, new and cheap. No matter what you want in the calling of jewelry or fancy goods line, go to Evans' Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

For Sale or To Let.—A fine Two Story Brick Building, lately finished, with five rooms, finished, attic and store room, situated No. 57 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny. Lot 20 by 138, with a substantial stable in the rear. This house has all the latest modern improvements, and is a desirable place for business. This place will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises, or to C. H Love, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Binding Wood, sawed and split nice and dry, delivered by the barrel through both cities. Orders left at either end of the Suspension or Hand street bridges, will receive prompt attention.

The ladies can find many articles suitable for their toilet and centre table at Evans' Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

Glass Cards.—We are prepared to make Glass Cards at lower figures than any other house, here or elsewhere.

TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Boads Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. tf.

Umbrellas so cheap that it is not worth the trouble to borrow, at Evans' Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

Sign Painting.—If you want a good sign at the lowest figure, 98 and 98 Third avenue, is the place to get it.

TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

JOSEPH HUTCHINS, an eccentric character in Denver, read in the columns of a paper he detested that he could not live, and, though expected to die every hour, he determined to recover to spite the editor, and prove him a falsifier. And he did.

THE Minneapolis *Tribune* says Wm. Spence has performed the extraordinary feat of making twenty-four copper bottomed stove boilers (No. 8) in nine hours and three minutes. It is said to be a fair average day's work to make six.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A Man Jumps into the River—Rescued by Three Boys—Brought to His Home in This City and Dies.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a man went into the toll-house at the Allegheny end of the Hand street bridge, and left a basket containing some oranges and a pocket-book, and said that if he did not call for them some one else would. He then left the office and proceeded towards the Pittsburgh end of the bridge, and when near the first pier

JUMPED INTO THE RIVER.

Three boys named John Grady, George Long and Robert Clark, who were standing on the shore and witnessed the leap, immediately unmoored and got into a skiff lying at the abutment and shoved out to where the man was struggling in the water, and succeeded in bringing him to the shore in a senseless condition, when he was taken into the J. R. Jones' Boat House lying near at hand. Dr. Shilito, of Allegheny street, was then summoned, and after his arrival applied such restoratives as the case demanded, and succeeded in restoring consciousness. About this time the wife of the

WOULD-BE SUICIDE

arrived upon the scene and indulged in the most exhausting manifestations of grief, but soon became calm enough to give the following particulars:

STATEMENT OF THE WIFE.

The wife stated that his name was Mark Moorhead, that he was about forty years of age, and resided at No. 34 Strawberry alley, Pittsburgh; that for the past six or seven months he had been unable to obtain work, and had recently taken to peddling oranges in order to make a living for herself and three children, the eldest of whom, a boy six years old, is blind. When asked how she came upon the scene so soon, she stated that she had been in Allegheny on a visit and hearing that a man had jumped into the river, the thought struck her that it might be her husband, and on her arrival at the river and found her surmise or presentiment whatever it may be called, verified. She could say nothing

NO CAUSE FOR THE RASH ACT,

but supposed it might have been prompted by their destitute circumstances preying upon his mind, much weakened by recent sickness.

The man, against the earnest remonstrance of Dr. Shilito, was removed to his residence in this city, accompanied by the Doctor, and died about half an hour after his arrival here.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Business for February—Financial Statement

Following is the monthly report of the Mayor's Office for the month of February:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunkenness	377
Disorderly conduct	201
Vagrancy	16
Miscellaneous	46
Total	651
Of these were discharged	81

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$1,116 50
Fees	145 40
Night police	215 25
Dramatic licenses	95 00
Pawn and switch licenses	300 00
Total	$1,921 75
Receipts for February, 1870	1,494 65
Increase	$427 70

Boiler Explosions—Remedy Suggested.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The fatal explosion on Sunday last at Parkers, has sent a thrill of horror throughout the entire community; and no wonder—two human beings in an instant hurled into eternity should make the most insensible feel; but, is a boiler explosion an unusual thing, particularly in the oil regions. Sometimes there is two in one day, but if no one is killed little is said about it. Now, for the benefit of those who have not yet been blown into their immediate future, with your consent, of suggesting a remedy for these accidents, the result in nine cases out of ten of parsimony or disregard for human life. The writer could prove, if put upon the witness-stand, that parties in this city have to order made boilers of common iron considerably less than 3-16ths of an inch in thickness; because by so doing they could undersell others engaged in furnishing engines and boilers to operators. In all human probability and it is the writer's conscientious opinion that $50 would have prevented the terrible accident referred to. There is a difference of about two cents per pound between [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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